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Security Council

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Letter dated 2 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith the information[1] regarding the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) prepared by the Government of Georgia in response to the Committee's letter of 27 February 2013 (reference: S/AC.44/2013/OC.5).

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

[1] This report includes a matrix as submitted by Georgia, which will appear in English only, the original language of submission, as agreed by the Committee.

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Annex to the letter dated 2 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Information regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Legislative basis

The export, import, re-export and transit of weapons, related materials and means of their delivery and dual-use goods are regulated by the following legal acts:

- Law of Georgia on Weapons;
- Law of Georgia on the Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials;
- Law of Georgia on Licences and Permits;
- Law of Georgia on Nuclear and Radiation Safety;
- Criminal Code of Georgia;
- Code of Administrative Offences of Georgia;
- Decree No. 304 of the President of Georgia, issued on 15 July 2000, on the List of Military Items Subject to Export Control;
- Decree No. 408 of the President of Georgia, issued on 22 September 2002, on Certain Measures for the Settlement of Issues on Export, Import, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Items Subject to Export Control;
- Decree No. 415 of the President on the National Response Plan on Natural and Man-Made Emergency Situations of 26 August 2008;
- Decree No. 424 of the President on Certain Measures for Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Services) of 4 July 1999;
- Resolution No. 397 of the Government of Georgia on Rules on Joint Emergency Response upon Discovery of Nuclear and Radioactive Substances at Checkpoints, Airports, Ports and in the Sea of Georgia of 24 December 2010;
- Order No. 1-1/1562 of the Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development on Technical Regulations on Rules on the Transportation of Goods by Vehicles of 18 July 2011;
- Order No. 8 of the Minister of Environment on the Statute of the Department for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia of 10 May 2013.

International conventions

Georgia has ratified a number of international conventions:

- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident — entry into force 5 November 2010
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management — entry into force 20 October 2009

- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism — ratified in 2010

Bilateral agreements

- Agreement between Georgia and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons — entry into force 3 June 2003
- Protocol Additional to the Agreement between the Republic of Georgia and IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons — entry into force 3 June 2003
- Agreement between Georgia and the United States of America on Cooperation to Counteract Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials
- Agreement between Georgia and the United States of America on Cooperation to Enhance the Security of Georgia's Sources of Radiation
- Agreement between Georgia and the United States of America on Cooperation to Counteract Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Strengthen Defence and Military Relations
- Agreement between Georgia and the United States of America on Assistance in the Establishment of a System of Export Control to Counteract Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in Georgia
- Agreements on fighting terrorism

Georgia has concluded international agreements with Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Egypt, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Uzbekistan in the field of combating crime and police cooperation that also provide for cooperation in the sphere of nuclear smuggling.

Furthermore, the Department for the Defence of the State Boundaries of Georgia and the Department of Defense of the United States of America have concluded an agreement on support to Georgia in the elaboration of an export control system for the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Institutional framework

The functions of the permanent Interagency Committee for Military-Technical Issues under the supervision of the National Security Council of Georgia were delegated to the Ministry of Defence of Georgia under Presidential Decree No. 847, issued on 24 October 2005, on "Certain Measures for the Settlement of Military-Technical Activities". Since the end of 2005 the Standing Commission on Military-Technical Issues and an Interagency Expert Group has been operating at the Ministry of Defence.

The Commission coordinates the control of export, import, re-export and transit of weapons, military equipment and related materials and their means of delivery and dual-use items as prescribed in the national control lists and elaborates recommendations and conclusions in this field.

The Interagency Expert Group was established to monitor and examine the issues that must be reviewed at the sessions of the Commission. The Expert Group is composed of representatives from the various governmental agencies, such as: Ministry of Finance (Customs Department); Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development; and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection. The Military-Technical Commission takes into consideration the conclusions of experts made within the scope of their competence.

In 2008 the responsibility for granting licences for manufacturing, repairing and trading weapons and related equipment, as well as permits for the import, export, re-export and transit of weapons and related materials for legal entities of public law was transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the Ministry of Defence, which issues licences and permits on the basis of the recommendations of the Military-Technical Commission. These recommendations are also the basis for granting import, export, re-export and transit permits for the strategic dual-use products for the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Service).

The Commission and Expert Group perform their duties in full compliance with the country's international obligations, taking into account the commitment of Georgia, as a State Member of the United Nations, to the implementation of Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Defence is the initiator for updating the legal framework for Georgia's export controls. In close cooperation with European Union experts, within the framework of the European Union outreach programme and the Export Control and Related Border Security Program of the United States Department of State within the framework of the Georgia-United States Strategic Partnership, Georgia has finalized a draft of the Law on the Control of Military and Dual-Use Items.

The final draft of the law includes new provisions that are in compliance with European Union standards, such as a "catch all clause", "intangible transfers" and "technical assistance", related to the repair, development and manufacture of military and dual-use items. In addition, the elaboration of the secondary legislation, including the "List of Military Products Falling Under Export Control", is ongoing, in full compliance with the Common Military List of the European Union.

The adoption and implementation of appropriate legislation will significantly enhance the effectiveness of national export controls, which represent one of the main tools for non-proliferation. It is one step forward towards implementation of the Security Council resolutions that call upon all Member States to adopt and enforce appropriate laws and regulations preventing and prohibiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and means of their delivery.

Non-proliferation, border control and maritime security

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia pays particular attention to the issues of radiation security. The aim is to prevent the smuggling of radioactive materials through Georgian borders. At present, all major road, sea, railroad and air border checkpoints are fully equipped with radiation-detection equipment. In the areas of nuclear non-proliferation and radiation security, Georgia's main partner is the United States.

It is noteworthy that through the projects of the United States Department of Energy and the Department of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia has received technical equipment (radiation detection pagers, hand-held equipment, survey meters and identifiers and vans with radiation detection monitors), and police officers have received specialized training.

Currently, there are several successful ongoing projects in the radiation security area, including the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the Export Control and Border Security programme. Within the framework of the projects, Ministry of Internal Affairs employees are trained to improve the professional skills of law enforcement officers to detect, investigate and carry out special operations with regard to the transport of prohibited substances and dual-use (controlled) technology.

The Government of the United States has made significant contributions to the development of the Coast Guard, and with United States support, Coast Guard bases and stations were built and equipped. Georgia received vessels, computers and communications and other types of equipment. English-language laboratories were created at the Poti and Batumi bases.

All road, sea, railroad and air border checkpoints are fully equipped with radiation detection equipment, provided by the United States Department of Energy. Police officers as well as customs officials have been trained in appropriate procedures. Video control (CCTV) cameras at border checkpoints are connected to the central database, allowing for 24/7 control. The Personal Identification and Registration System is installed at all border checkpoints.

The United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the Army Europe Command jointly launched a new project that aims to improve land and maritime capacity in combating weapons of mass destruction and smuggling of radioactive materials.

Georgia continued close cooperation with United States Government agencies on a wide range of counter-terrorism-related issues, as was stressed in the United States Department of State 2012 Country Report on Terrorism on Georgia. Georgia's participation in cross-border exercises was assessed in the Country Report as a successful demonstration of Georgia's internal, bilateral and international notification and response procedures for the detection and interdiction of illicit trans-border movements of weapons of mass destruction.

Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security

The trafficking and criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials and weapons is one of the main challenges on the international agenda. To address this emerging threat, the European Union, with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the European Commission Joint Research Centre as implementing bodies, initiated a project, "CBRN centres of excellence".

The CBRN centres of excellence are a network of regional initiatives dedicated to improving national policies and international cooperation in the area of CBRN risk mitigation through identification and coordination of CBRN capacities at the international, regional and local levels; allocation and optimization of CBRN responses that are needed in terms of expertise, training, technical assistance,

equipment collection and analysis of CBRN data; and implementation of national and regional projects in close coordination with other international initiatives.

In 2012, under the European Commission CBRN centres of excellence initiative, the Government of Georgia officially confirmed its readiness to participate in the implementation of the project and to establish the CBRN Secretariat at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. The CBRN Secretariat is the only Regional Centre not only in the region, but also in the whole of South-East Europe (Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine). The Secretariat will collect projects related to CBRN issues, analyse them and submit them to the European Union for financing. It will promote frequent interactions between national focal points of the partner countries in the preparation of project proposals. It should be emphasized that the implementing agencies of the initiative are UNICRI and the European Commission Joint Research Centre.

The head of the CBRN Secretariat is a representative of Georgia; the technical administrator of the Centre is a representative of UNICRI. The Secretariat cooperates closely with the national CBRN team, which was established as an advisory board of the Emergency Management Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and is composed of national experts in this field.

The technical procedures in relation to the opening of the Secretariat have been accomplished and the Secretariat was opened on 9 July 2013.

In order to facilitate comprehensive management of CBRN-related risks, a decision was taken to elaborate the National CBRN Strategy of Georgia. In accordance with the relevant governmental decree, the national CBRN team was tasked with elaborating the strategy, with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as the lead agency in the field, playing an overall coordinating and management role in the elaboration process. The National CBRN Strategy of Georgia was elaborated in April 2013.

National measures

In order to implement the Security Council resolutions more comprehensively (especially 1269 (1999) and 1373 (2001) and the relevant subsequent resolutions on combating terrorism), in December 2011 the Government of Georgia established an Interagency Commission on Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions. The Commission conducts its work in three major areas: freezing of asset; travel bans; and arms embargoes on individuals and entities designated in Security Council resolutions.

The Commission is itself authorized to file a motion with the court to freeze the assets of persons designated in Security Council resolutions, while the arms embargoes and travel bans are implemented by the special task force established by the Commission.

The task force is mandated to decide issues related to restrictions on the freedom of movement of persons and the issuance of permits for the import, export, re-export, transit and temporary import and/or export of goods subject to export and import controls in line with the Security Council resolutions. The task force is composed of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia is entrusted with the responsibility to

enforce travel bans on those individuals who are designated as terrorists in the United Nations consolidated list of terrorists.

The establishment of the above-mentioned commission was assessed in the United States 2012 Country Report on Terrorism on Georgia as a successful measure for freezing the assets of individuals or entities on the consolidated list.

Finally, it is noteworthy to mention that Georgia received improved scores in the 2012 assessment report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with regard to money laundering and the financing of terrorism, which was also emphasized in the 2012 Country Report.

Professional trainings

A number of trainings were conducted on weapons of mass destruction for the staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

- In 2012 training courses on combating terrorism and human rights were organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for the officers of the Counter-terrorist Centre, and a number of training courses were organized for the relevant officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia by the United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency within the Department of Defense International Counter-Proliferation Program.

- The Defense Threat Reduction Agency, within the International Counter-Proliferation Program, organized a course on the care and repair of equipment on 23 and 24 January 2012 at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs The main aim was to train the relevant officers of the Ministry in the field of care and repair of the detectors of weapons of mass destruction supplied in previous years and the use of protective clothing. During the course, the participants discussed theoretical and practical aspects of the use and repair of the devices. Eleven employees from the Centre of Special Operations, the Emergency Measures Department and the Border Police of Georgia took part in the trainings.

- From 5 to 8 November 2012, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency organized a training on the following topic: "Weapons of mass destruction: border security and prohibition". During the course different crucial issues were discussed: the importance of prohibiting weapons of mass destruction from entering the borders of a county; the importance of risk determination through interdepartmental collaboration; ensuring the security of land, marine and air borders by law enforcement departments; and other issues. Fourteen employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs participated in the training course.

- From 22 to 26 October 2012, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency organized the second stage of the training course on the following topic: "Research analysis of the principal weapons of mass destruction". The first stage of the course was organized in 2010. The main issues of the course were: collection and processing of information; use of collection centres; development and use of effective briefings and written reports. The analytical graphic software RFFlow was presented. Thirteen employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs participated in the training.

- From 7 to 11 May 2012, at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) School in Oberammergau, Germany, one employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs participated in the NATO Chemical-Biological-Radiological and Nuclear Defense Orientation Study.
- From 20 to 22 March 2013, "Countering weapon of mass destruction threats in the marine environment — Development of technologies and modelling of risks" was organized by NATO in Riga. Representatives from the Border Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia participated in the training.
- From 26 to 29 March 2013, "The investigation of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and controlled technologies" was organized in Batumi. Twenty-five representatives from the following agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs participated in this programme: Patrol Police Department (five employees); Counter-terrorist Centre (one employee); Anti-corruption Agency (one employee); State Security Agency (two employees); Central Criminal Police (five employees); Counterintelligence Department (three employees); Coast Guard (three employees); Land Border Guards (three employees); Special and Emergency Measures Centre (two employees).

Patrol Police Department

The implementation of nuclear and radiation controls falls under the power of the Patrol Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. In accomplishing the above-mentioned tasks, the Department is guided by the Implementation Agreement of 2005 between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and the United States Department of Energy "On preventing illegal trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials" and by the Law of Georgia on "Nuclear and radiation security". In addition, in order to make detection of radioactive materials more effective at Georgia's border checkpoints, in 2010 the Government of Georgia adopted resolution No. 397 "On the approval of the rules for joint action in case of detection of radioactive materials at border checkpoints, at airports, at ports or in maritime areas".

Within the second line of defence programme between the United States Department of Energy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, for the purpose of controlling the movement of nuclear and radioactive materials at the State's borders, the border checkpoints of Georgia were fully equipped with local radiation detection systems, i.e., stationary radiation portals. Central alarm systems collect the information flow from the portals and process the data for the operators of the central alarm stations, allowing them to monitor the technical functioning of the local systems. In addition, the employees of the Patrol Police Department at the border checkpoints are equipped with hand pagers, personal radiation detectors and radioactive isotope detectors. Within the framework of the above-mentioned programme, the Patrol Police Department is equipped on the whole territory of Georgia with a mobile system for the detection of radioactive materials. National communications systems were also established to unite the local and mobile systems in a single network.

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Enclosure

OP 1 and related matters from OP 5, OP 6, OP 8 (a), (b), (c) and OP 10

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

	Did you make one of the following statements or is your country a State Party to or Member State of one of the following Conventions, Treaties and Arrangements?	*YES*	*If YES, indicate relevant information (i.e. signing, accession, ratification, entering into force, etc.)*	*Remarks (information refers to the page of the English version of the report or an official website)*
1	General statement on non-possession of WMD			
2	General statement on commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation			
3	General statement on non-provision of WMD and related materials to non-State actors			
4	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	X	Accession 22/5/1996	http://www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Bio/
5	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	X	Signature 14/1/1993, ratification 27/11/1995, entry into force 29/4/1997	http://www.opcw.org/about-opcw/member-states/
6	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	X	Accession, 7/3/1994	http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/npt
7	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	X	Signature 24/9/1996, ratification 27/9/2002	http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/
8	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	X	Accession, entry into force: 7/10/2006	http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/cppnm_status.pdf
9	Hague Code of Conduct (HCOC)	X	Subscribed	http://www.hcoc.at/subscribstates.php

The information in the matrices originates primarily from national reports and is complemented by official government information, including that made available to inter-governmental organizations. The matrices are prepared under the direction of the 1540 Committee.

The 1540 Committee intends to use the matrices as a reference tool for facilitating technical assistance and to enable the Committee to continue to enhance its dialogue with States on their implementation of Security Council resolution 1540.

The matrices are not a tool for measuring compliance of States with their non-proliferation obligations but for facilitating the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1540 and 1673. They do not reflect or prejudice any ongoing discussions outside of the Committee, in the Security Council or any of its organs, of a State's compliance with its non-proliferation or any other obligations.

10	Geneva Protocol of 1925			
11	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	X	Since 1996	http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/MemberStates/
12	Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone/Protocol(s)			
13	Other conventions/treaties			
14	Other arrangements	X	Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT). Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative (NSOI) — engaged since 2006; joint action plan signed, 2007; Addendum signed, 2009. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism — ratified in 2010	http://www.psi-online.info/Vertretung/psi/en/03-endorsing-states/0-PSI-endorsing-states.html; http://www.gicnt.org/partners.htm; http://www.nsoi-state.net/bilateralpartnersengaged/georgia.asp. http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=UNTSONLI
15	Other	X	1. Georgia-United States of America Agreement on Cooperation to Counteract Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials; 2. Georgia-USA Agreement on Cooperation to Enhance the Security of Georgia's Radioactive Sources; 3. Georgia-United States of America Agreement on Cooperation to Counteract WMD Proliferation and Strengthen Defence and Military Relations; 4. Georgia-United States of America Agreement on Assistance in Establishment of a System of Export Control to Counteract WMD Proliferation in Georgia; 5. Agreements on Fighting Terrorism.	

OP 2 — Biological Weapons (BW)

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document of national implementation law*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Manufacture/produce					
2	Acquire					
3	Possess					
4	Stockpile/store					
5	Develop					
6	Transport					
7	Transfer					
8	Use					
9	Participate as an accomplice in a.m. activities					
10	Assist in a.m. activities					
11	Finance a.m. activities	X	Law on Guarantees and Promotion of the Activities of Investment, Art. 9			
12	A.m. activities related to means of delivery					
13	Involvement of non-State actors in a.m. activities					
14	Other					

OP 2 — Chemical Weapons (CW)

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document of national implementation law*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Manufacture/produce					
2	Acquire					
3	Possess					
4	Stockpile/store					
5	Develop					
6	Transport					
7	Transfer					
8	Use					
9	Participate as an accomplice in a.m. activities					
10	Assist in a.m. activities					
11	Finance a.m. activities	X	Law on Guarantees and Promotion of the Activities of Investment, Art. 9			
12	A.m. activities related to means of delivery					
13	Involvement of non-State actors in a.m. activities					
14	Other					

OP 2 — Nuclear Weapons (NW)

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document of national implementation law*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Manufacture/produce	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 44	X		
2	Acquire			X		
3	Possess	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 44	X		
4	Stockpile/store			X		
5	Develop					
6	Transport			X		
7	Transfer	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 44	X		
8	Use			X		
9	Participate as an accomplice in a.m. activities					
10	Assist in a.m. activities	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 44	X		
11	Finance a.m. activities	X	Law on Guarantees and Promotion of the Activities of Investment, Art. 9			
12	A.m. activities related to means of delivery					
13	Involvement of non-State actors in a.m. activities			X		
14	Other	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 44	X		

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect BW including Related Materials

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Measures to account for production					
2	Measures to account for use					
3	Measures to account for storage					
4	Measures to account for transport					
5	Other measures for accounting					
6	Measures to secure production					
7	Measures to secure use					
8	Measures to secure storage					
9	Measures to secure transport					
10	Other measures for securing					
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/ materials/transports					
12	Licensing/registration of facilities/persons handling biological materials					
13	Reliability check of personnel					
14	Measures to account for/secure/ physically protect means of delivery					
15	Regulations for genetic engineering work					

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
16	Other legislation/regulations related to safety and security of biological materials					
17	Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Measures to account for production					
2	Measures to account for use					
3	Measures to account for storage					
4	Measures to account for transport					
5	Other measures for accounting					
6	Measures to secure production					
7	Measures to secure use					
8	Measures to secure storage					
9	Measures to secure transport					
10	Other measures for securing					
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/ materials/transports					
12	Licensing of chemical installations/entities/use of materials					
13	Reliability check of personnel					
14	Measures to account for/secure/ physically protect means of delivery					
15	National CWC authority					
16	Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW					

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil, criminal penalties, and others*		
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	*Remarks*
17	Account for, secure or physically protect old chemical weapons					
18	Other legislation/regulations controlling chemical materials					
19	Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect NW including Related Materials

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil, criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Measures to account for production	X	INFCIRC/617; Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 45			http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/2003/infcirc617.pdf
2	Measures to account for use	X				
3	Measures to account for storage	X				
4	Measures to account for transport	X				
5	Other measures for accounting	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Arts. 23 and 48			
6	Measures to secure production	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law	X		
7	Measures to secure use	X		X		
8	Measures to secure storage	X		X		
9	Measures to secure transport	X	1. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 37 2. Order No. 1-1/1562 of the Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development on Technical Regulation on Rules on Transportation of Goods by Vehicles of 18/7/2011	X		
10	Other measures for securing	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law	X		
11	Regulations for physical protection of facilities/ materials/transports	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law	X		
12	Licensing of nuclear installations/entities/use of materials	X	Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 16	X		

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement, civil criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
13	Reliability check of personnel					
14	Measures to account for/secure/ physically protect means of delivery	X	INFCIRC/617; Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law			
15	National regulatory authority	X	Department for Nuclear and Radiation Safety, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia 1. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Arts. 6-10 2. Decree No. 415 of the President on National Response Plan on Natural and Man-Made Emergency Situations of 26/8/2008 3. Order No. 8 of the Minister of Environment on Statute of the Department for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia of 10/5/2013			
16	IAEA Safeguards Agreements	X	Agreement between Georgia and IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, entry into force 3/6/2003; Additional Protocol, entry into force 3/6/2003	X		http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/Countries/georgia.shtml
17	IAEA Code of Conduct on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources	X	Political Statement in support of the Code of Conduct	X		http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Treaties/codeconduct_status.pdf

Are any of the following measures, procedures or legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and others*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
18	IAEA Database on Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Materials and other Radioactive Sources	X	Contributes to the Database Programme			http://www.iaea.org/About/Policy/GC/GC44/GC44Documents/English/gc44-15_en.pdf
19	Other agreements related to IAEA	X	Convention on Early Notification of Nuclear Accident — entry into force 5/11/2010; Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management — entry into force 20/10/2009			http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/cenna_status.pdf; http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/jointconv_status.pdf
20	Additional national legislation/ regulations related to nuclear materials including CPPNM			X		
21	Other	X				

OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of BW including Related Materials

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Border control	X	Law on "Control of import and export of armaments, military hardware and dual-use products"			
2	Technical support of border control measures					
3	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology					
4	Enforcement agencies/authorities					
5	Export control legislation in place	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1/9/1998 2. Decree No. 408 of the President on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on port, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 3. Decree No. 424 of the President on Certain Measures for Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service) of 4/7/1999			
6	Licensing provisions	X	Revenue Service Licence on the Import, Export and Transit of Dual-Use Products on the Basis of Recommendations of the Standing Commission of Military-Technical Issues of Ministry of Defence of Georgia			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
7	Individual licensing	X	1. Law on "Control of import and export of armaments, military hardware and dual-use products" 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 of 22/9/2002 on "Some actions for resolving issues connected with the export, import, re-export and transit of dual-use products subject to export control" 3. Governmental Resolution No. 451 of 1/12/2011 on "Approving permit forms and rules for the issuance of permits for the export, import, re-export and transit of dual-use products subject to export control"			
8	General licensing					
9	Exceptions from licensing	X	Law on Licences and Permits			
10	Licensing of deemed export/visa					
11	National licensing authority	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1/9/1998 2. Decree No. 408 of the President bon Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 3. Decree No. 424 of the President on Certain Measures for the Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service) of 4/7/1999	X		
12	Interagency review for licences	X		X		

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
13	Control lists	X	Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use materials of 1/9/1998 (a new law in terms of harmonization with the EU legislation is in its final stage of preparation)	X		
14	Updating of lists	X	List under Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 (amended list in June 2011 and control list of dual-use materials partially harmonized with that of the EU)			
15	Inclusion of technologies	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Decree No. 424 of 4/7/1999 3. Decree No. 408 of the President on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Import, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
16	Inclusion of means of delivery	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Import, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
17	End-user controls	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Import, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject			
18	Catch all clause					
19	Intangible transfers					
20	Transit control	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Decree No. 408 of the President on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Import, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
21	Trans-shipment control					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of BW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
22	Re-export control	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Decree No. 408 of the President on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Import, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
23	Control of providing funds					
24	Control of providing transport services					
25	Control of importation	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Import, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
26	Extraterritorial applicability					
27	Other					

OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of CW including Related Materials

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Border control	X	Law on "Control of import and export of armaments, military hardware and dual-use products"			
2	Technical support of border control measures					
3	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology					
4	Enforcement agencies/authorities					
5	Export control legislation in place	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1/9/1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 3. Presidential Decree No. 424 on Certain Measures for Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service), of 4/7/1999			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
6	Licensing provisions	X	1. Law on "Control of import and export of armaments, military hardware and dual-use products" 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002" 3. Governmental Resolution No. 451 of 1/12/2011 on "Approving permit forms and rules for the issuance of permits for the export, import, re-export and transit of dual-use products subject to export control" 4. Revenue Service Licence on Import, Export and Transit of Dual-Use Products on the Basis of Recommendation of the Standing Commission of Military-Technical Issues of the Ministry of Defence of Georgia.			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
7	Individual licensing	X	1. Law on "Control of import and export of armaments, military hardware and dual-use products" 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 of 22 September 2002 on "Some actions for resolving issues connected with the export, import, re-export and transit of dual-use products subject to export control" 3. Governmental Resolution No. 451 of 1 /12/2011 on "Approving permit forms and rules for the issuance of permits for the export, import, re-export and transit of dual-use products subject to export control"			
8	General licensing					
9	Exceptions from licensing	X	Law on Licensing and Permits			
10	Licensing of deemed export/visa					
11	National licensing authority	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use materials of 1 /9/1998 2. Decree No. 408 of the President on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 3. Decree No. 424 of the President on Certain Measures for the Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service) of 4/7/1999	X		
12	Interagency review for licences	X		X		

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
13	Control lists	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1/9/1998 (a new law in terms of harmonization with the EU legislation is in its final stage of preparation) 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 of 22/9/2002 on "Some actions for resolving issues connected with the export, import, re-export and transit of dual-use products subject to export control"	X		
14	Updating of lists	X	List under the Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control, of 22 September 2002 (Amended list in June 2011 and partially harmonized control list of Dual Use materials to that of the EU)			
15	Inclusion of technologies	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 424 of 4/7/1999 3. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control, of 22 September 2002			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
16	Inclusion of means of delivery	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use materials of 1998 2. Decree No. 408 of the President on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control, of 22 September 2002			
17	End-user controls	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
18	Catch all clause					
19	Intangible transfers					
20	Transit control	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control, of 22 September 2002			
21	Trans-shipment control					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of CW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
22	Re-export control	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control, of 22 September 2002			
23	Control of providing funds					
24	Control of providing transport services					
25	Control of importation	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipmet., and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
26	Extraterritorial applicability					
27	Other					

OP 3 (c) and (d) and related matters from OP 6 and OP 10 — Controls of NW including Related Materials

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1	Border control	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Law on "Nuclear and Radiation Safety" 3. Resolution No. 397 of the Government of Georgia on Rules on Joint Emergency Response upon Discovery of Nuclear and Radioactive Substances at Checkpoints, Airports, Ports and in the Sea of Georgia of 24/2/2010			
2	Technical support of border control measures	X	1. Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative (NSOI) — engaged since 2006; joint action plan signed, 2007; Addendum signed, 2009 2. Resolution No. 397 of the Government of Georgia on Rules on Joint Emergency Response on Discovery of Nuclear and Radioactive Substances in Checkpoints, Airports, Ports and in the Sea of Georgia of 24.12.2010			http://www.nsoi-state.net/bilateralpartnersengaged/georgia.asp
3	Control of brokering, trading in, negotiating, otherwise assisting in sale of goods and technology					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export, import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil, criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
4	**Enforcement agencies/authorities**	X	**Resolution No. 397 of the Government of Georgia on Rules on Joint Emergency Response on Discovery of Nuclear and Radioactive Substances in Checkpoints, Airports, Ports and in the Sea of Georgia of 24.12.2010**			
5	**Export control legislation in place**	X	**1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1/9/1998** **2. Decree No. 408 of the President on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002** **3. Decree No. 424 of the President on Certain Measures for Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service) of 4/7/1999** **4. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law., Arts. 38-39** **5. Law on Licenses and Permits**	X		

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
6	Licensing provisions	X	1. Law on Licenses and Permits	X		
7	Individual licensing	X	2. Georgian Law on " Control of import and export on armament, military hardware and dual use products"	X		
8	General licensing	X	3. Georgian Law on "Nuclear and Radiation Safety" (Arts. 16, 18, 39-41) 4. Presidential decree N408 from 22 September 2002 on "Some actions for resolving issues connected with export, import, re-export and transit of dual use products subject to export control" 5. Governmental Resolution N 451 from 1 December, 2011 on "Approving permit forms and rules of issuance of permits for export, import, re-export and transit of dual use products subject to export control"	X		
9	Exceptions from licensing	X	1. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 1 2. Law on Export and Import Control of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Materials, Art. 8 3. Georgian Law on Licensing and Permits			
10	Licensing of deemed export/visa					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
11	National licensing authority	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1/9/1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 3. Presidential Decree No. 424 on Certain Measures for the Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service), of 04 July 1999; 4. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Arts. 7 and 10; 5. Order No. 8 of the Minister of Environment on Statute of the Department for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia of 10.05.2013. 6. Law on License and Permits, Arts. 9 and 25.	X		
12	Interagency review for licences	X		X		

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implemeniation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
13	Control lists	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use materials of 1 September 1998 (new law in terms of harmonization to the EU legislation is on its final step of preparation) 2. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 3. Presidential Decree No. 424 on Certain Measures for the Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service) of 4/7/1999	X		
14	Updating of lists	X	List under Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 (amended list in June 2011 and control list of dual-use materials partially harmonized with that of the European Union			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		National legal framework		Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.		Remarks
		YES	If YES, indicate source document	YES	If YES, indicate source document	
15	Inclusion of technologies	X	1. Law on Export and Import Control of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Materials; 2. Presidential Decree N 424 of the President on Certain Measures for Export Control of Dual-use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service) of 04.07.1999. 3. Presidential Decree N 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22.09.2002			
16	Inclusion of means of delivery	X	1. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials of 1998 2. Presidential Decree No. 424 on Certain Measures for Export Control of Dual-Use Materials (Technologies, Equipment, Service) of 4/7/1999 3. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
17	End-user controls	X	1. Law on Export and Import Control of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials, Arts. 2 and 8 2. Decree No. 408 of the President on Rules on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
18	Catch all clause					
19	Intangible transfers	X	1. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law. Art. 4, Law on Export and Import Control of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Materials 2. Decree N 408 of the President on Rules on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22.09.2002			

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export/import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
20	Transit control	X	1. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Arts. 18 and 38; Law on Licences and Permits, Arts. 18 and 40 2. Law on Export and Import Control of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-use Materials 3. Presidential Decree N 408 o on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22.09.2002			
21	Trans-shipment control					
22	Re-export control	X	1. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Art. 34 2. Law on Export and Import of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials 3. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
23	Control of providing funds					
24	Control of providing transport services					

Which of the following legislation, procedures, measures, agencies exist to control border crossings, export import and other transfers of NW and Related Materials? Can violators be penalized?		*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil criminal penalties, and measures of implementation, etc.*		*Remarks*
		YES	*If YES, indicate source document*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
25	Control of importation	X	1. Nuclear and Radiation Safety Law, Arts. 18 and 41 2. Law on Licences and Permits 3. Law on Export and Import Control of Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Materials; 4. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002			
26	Extraterritorial applicability					
27	Other					

OP 6, 7 and 8 (d) — Control lists, Assistance, Information

State: **Georgia**

Date of report: 2013

Can information be provided on the following issues?		*YES*		*Remarks*
1	Control lists — items (goods/equipment/materials/ technologies)	X	1. Presidential Decree No. 408 on Certain Measures for Settlement of Issues on the Export, Re-export and Transit of Dual-Use Materials Subject to Export Control of 22/9/2002 2. Presidential Decree No. 304 on the List of Military Items Subject to Export Control of 15/7/2000	
2	Control lists — other	X	Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008), 1929 (2010) and related documents; European Union regulation No. 388/2012	
3	Assistance offered			
4	Assistance requested			
5	Assistance in place (bilateral/ plurilateral/multilateral)	X	1. Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative (NSOI) — engaged since 2006; joint action plan signed, 2007; Addendum signed, 2009 2. European Union outreach programme of control of dual-use items 3. Strategic Partnership between Georgia and the Export Control and Related Border Security Program of the United States Department of State	http://www.nsoi-state.net/bilateralpartnersengaged/georgia.asp
6	Information for industry			
7	Information for the public			